

68299 and 68300—Continued.

"tea," is very hard, very difficult to work, but unequaled for duration and building purposes because it does not rot.

For previous introduction see No. 62096.

68301 to 68323. *VITIS VINIFERA* L. Vitaceae. Grape.

From Teheran, Persia. Cuttings presented by F. J. Harris, Teheran, at the request of the Earl of Chichester, through Thomas Cook & Sons, New York, N. Y. Received March 24, 1926. Numbered September, 1926.

- 68301. No. 1. *Eskari Riz.*
- 68302. No. 2. *Sahabi.*
- 68303. No. 3. *Kechwechi Bleue.*
- 68304. No. 4. *Lal Guermez.*
- 68305. No. 5. *Chali Sar.*
- 68306. No. 6. *Umagun.*
- 68307. No. 7. *Kechwechi Rouge.*
- 68308. No. 8. *Cefid.*
- 68309. No. 9. *Lal Cefid.*
- 68310. No. 10. *Quanque.*
- 68311. No. 11. *Tagouti Rouge.*
- 68312. No. 13. *Kalili.*
- 68313. No. 14. *Takri.*
- 68314. No. 15. *Lore Koche.*
- 68315. No. 16. *Chani Rouge.*
- 68316. No. 17. *Chirazi.*
- 68317. No. 18. *Sahabi Charial.*
- 68318. No. 19. *Jagonti Charial.*
- 68319. No. 20. *Hadjes Guermez.*
- 68320. No. 21. *Melhi Khany.*
- 68321. No. 22. *Angur Kalili.*
- 68322. No. 23. *Angur Noir Grande.*
- 68323. No. 24. *Ceskarg Charial.*

68324. *DAVIDIA INVOLUCRATA* Baill. Cornaceae. Dove tree.

From Newry, Ireland. Plant purchased from T. Smith, Daisy Hill Nursery. Received September 24, 1926.

The Chinese dove tree, as this is sometimes called, is a native of the mountain forests of central and western China. In its native home it becomes a tree 75 feet tall, with a shapely pyramidal crown. When in bloom the tree is unusually striking because of the two or three large, snow-white bracts which subtend each flower. These bracts are of unequal size, the largest being 4 to 8 inches long and 2 to 4 inches broad. The bright-green, oval, sharply toothed leaves are 3 to 6 inches long.

For previous introduction see No. 65439.

68325 to 68348.

From Darjiling, India. Seeds presented by G. H. Cave, Curator, Lloyd Botanic Garden. Received September 9, 1926.

68325. *ACACIA CATECHU* (L. f.) Willd. Mimosaceae.

The pale-yellow gum obtained from this acacia has very strong adhesive

68325 to 68348—Continued.

powers and is considered a better substitute for gum arabic than that of *Acacia arabica*, according to Watt (Dictionary of the Economic Products of India, vol. 1). The tree is found wild in parts of India and Burma, where it sometimes becomes 70 feet high, though usually smaller. The leaves are very finely pinnate, and the white or pale-yellow flowers are in spikes.

For previous introduction see No. 65246.

68326. *ACACIA PENNATA* (L.) Willd. Mimosaceae.

A climbing, prickly shrub, up to 20 feet in height, with very narrow, rigid leaflets and dense panicles of yellow flower heads. Native to the central and eastern Himalayas.

68327 to 68329. *ACER* spp. Aceraceae. Maple.

68327. *ACER CAMPBELLII* Hook. f. and Thoms.

The pleasing contrast of the bright-green leaves and red stalks of this Himalayan maple make it worthy of a trial as an ornamental shade tree for the warmer parts of the United States. In its native country the grayish white, moderately hard timber is used for cabinetwork and for plankings.

For previous introduction see No. 58901.

68328. *ACER HOOKERI* Miquel.

A handsome tree 40 to 50 feet high, with deeply fissured brown bark, native to the Sikkim Himalayas at altitudes of 8,000 to 10,000 feet. The oval leaves, though usually green, are sometimes copper colored. The wood is gray with small pores and very numerous fine red medullary rays.

For previous introduction see No. 58902.

68329. *ACER OBLONGUM* Wall.

A subtropical maple described by Hiern (Hooker, Flora of British India, vol. 1) as a tree 40 to 50 feet tall, with a trunk 1 or 2 feet in diameter, and dark-green, oblong, entire leaves up to 7 inches long. The reddish wood is used for making agricultural implements.

For previous introduction see No. 62808.

68330. *ALNUS NEPALENSIS* D. Don. Betulaceae. Alder.

A tree up to 70 feet high, with a trunk 3 to 4 feet in diameter, which is very common all over Yunnan at altitudes of 4,000 to 7,000 feet. It is a rapid grower, used chiefly for firewood, and appears to thrive in spite of the tall grass, 5 to 8 feet high, which surrounds it. I would recommend it strongly for planting in grassland where trees can not usually be grown. (Note by J. F. Rock, under No. 56636.)

68331. *CAPPARIS OLACIFOLIA* Hook. f. and Thoms. Capparidaceae.

An erect, thorny shrub, 6 to 8 feet tall, with shining green leaves and large, axillary flowers, white with blue anthers. The shrub is found in the tropical valleys of the Himalayas from Nepal to Assam.

For previous introduction see No. 47653.